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Sept. 9, 1857—ly.

GORIN & GAZLAY,

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LOUISVILLE, KY.

REFERENCES.

Messrs. J. A. TRIMBLE & J. G. GORIN, Bell & Co.; McDowell, Vance & Co.; Hughes & Hutchison; Low & Whitney; Jas. E. Bred, Esq.; Hays, Craig & Co.; Caruth, Moss & Thigp; Wilson, Starbuck & Smith; Caskey & Hovins; Cudd & Wirtz; Axt & Baxley; Cudd & Co.

(Aug. 17, 1857—ly.)

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March 11, 1857—ly.

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Dec. 7, 1857—ly.

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WILL practice in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and in Oldham, Henry, Trimble and Owen counties.

Oct. 28, 1857.

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WILL attend to all business connected with the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and other Courts which hold their sessions at Frankfort, Ky. One of our attorneys always be found at their office to give counsel or transact business. Frankfort, Jan. 6, 1858—by.

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Feb. 20, 1857—wktwby.

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[April 9, 1856—ly.]

JOHN A. MONROE,

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WILL practice Law in the Court of Appeals in the Franklin Circuit Court, and all other State Courts held in Frankfort, and will attend to the collection of Debts for non-residents in any part of the State.

Always at home, every communication will have his attention on the same day received, and will be promptly answered, and thus his clients kept always advised of their affairs.

And having determined to have all his briefs and arguments in the Court of Appeals printed, and copies furnished to his clients and counsel in the lower courts, all concerned will be fully informed how his duty has been performed.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

COVINGTON, KY.

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May 5, 1852—ly.

JOHN M. HARLAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FRANKFORT, KY.

Office on St. Clair Street, with J. & W. L. Harlan.

REFER TO

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Hon. J. W. POWELL, Hon. J. A. HARTMAN, Taylor, Turner & Co., Bankers, Lexington, Ky.

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July 23, 1852—by.

ROBT J. BRECKINRIDGE,

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[May 23, 1856—ly.]

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Office up stairs in the Gallatin St. Office.

May 6, 1857—thm.

THOMAS A. MARSHALL,

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HAVING removed to Frankfort and resumed the practice of Law, will attend punctually to such cases as may be entrusted to him in the Court of Appeals in Kentucky, and to such engagements as he may make in other Courts conveniently accessible. He will also give opinions and advice in writing, upon cases stated in writing, or on records presented to him. He will promptly attend to all communications relating to the business above described, and may at all times, except when absent on business, be found in Frankfort.

March 30, 1857—ly.

JOSHUA TEVIS,

Counselor and Attorney at Law,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

OFFICE—COURT-PLACE, NEAR SIXTH STREET.

RESIDENCE—East of Sixth, near Broadway.

June 8, 1857—ly.

FRANK BEDFORD,

Attorney at Law,

VERSAILLES, KENTUCKY.

Dec. 1, 1856—ly.

T. N. LINDSEY,

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Frankfort, Feb. 26, 1849, 751—ly.

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Sept. 14, 1853—ly.

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August 26, 1857—ly.

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Dealers in Hardware and Cutlery,

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Jan. 30, 1857—ly.

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READY-MADE CLOTHING

ever brought to Frankfort. Consisting in part of the following articles:

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Hats and Caps,

AND A GENERAL VARIETY OF

FULL DRESS SUITS & BOYS' TRUNKS,

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AND UMBRELLAS,

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Sept. 14, 1857—ly.

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June 24, 1857—ly.

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Dec. 1, 1856.

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REFERENCES.

Hon. S. A. DOUGLAS, Chicago, Ill.

Hon. B. L. MORRIS, Chicago, Ill.

Gov. J. A. MATTHEWS, Joliet, Ill.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

THURSDAY, Dec. 31, 1857.

Prayer by Rev. J. B. Tharp, of the Baptist Church.
The Journal of yesterday was read by the clerk.
A MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES was received announcing the passage of "a Senate bill declaring the office of county judge and school commissioner incompatible," with amendments also the passage of several bills which originated in the House of Representatives, (they will be noticed when acted on by the Senate.)

PETITIONS.

were presented by Messrs. FISK, SUDDUTH and GRUNDY, and appropriately referred.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. WHITAKER, Circuit Courts—a H. R. bill for the benefit of Geo. Parker and H. A. M. Johnson, with an amendment: amendment adopted and bill passed.

Same—a H. R. bill for the benefit of B. D. Beal, with an amendment: amendment adopted and bill passed.

Mr. McBRAYER, County Courts—a H. R. bill to change the time of the County Courts quarterly courts: passed.

Same—a H. R. bill to change the time of the County Courts quarterly courts: passed.

Same—a bill to amend the act to amend the laws relating to the County Courts of Kentucky: passed.

Mr. IRVINE, County Courts—a H. R. bill for the benefit of James D. Ballard: passed.

Same—a H. R. bill for the benefit of John S. Adams: passed.

Mr. GRUNDY, Propositions and Grievances—asked to be discharged from the consideration of several petitions of citizens for the formation of a new county out of parts of Owsley and other counties: discharged.

Same—a H. R. bill to incorporate the Pocahontas Tribe, No. 3, of the improved order of Red Men at Newport: re-committed with instructions to prepare an amendment expressing the objects of the incorporation in the bill.

Mr. CARRARD, Internal Improvement—a H. R. bill for the benefit of Elphinstone of Johnson county: passed.

Same—a bill to amend the act in relation to Gause creek turnpike road in Knox and Clay counties: passed.

Mr. BRUNER, Education—a H. R. bill to incorporate the Madison Female School: passed.

REPORT OF A SELECT COMMITTEE.

Mr. McBRAYER—a bill for the benefit of school districts Nos. 19 and 21, in Anderson county: referred to Education Committee.

LEAVE TO BRING IN BILLS.

Was granted as follows, and appropriately referred by:

Mr. BUCKNER—a bill to amend the acts in relation to the town of Hopkinsville.

Mr. TAYLOR—a bill to amend the laws in relation to the town of Vanceburg, in Lewis county.

Same—a bill for the benefit of B. F. Gamble.

Mr. SMITH—a bill to change a voting place in Henry county.

Mr. FISK—a bill to change the time of holding courts in the 9th judicial district.

RESOLUTION.

Mr. IRVINE offered the following resolution, which was adopted:
Resolved, That the Auditor of Public Accounts inform the Senate what amount each county in the State pays into the school fund from the five cent tax: and what amount of said fund is paid to each county for common schools under existing laws. And also, what amount of the Normal School appropriation is paid by each county out of the five cent tax.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

On motion of Mr. RUST, leave of absence was granted to Mr. PORTER until next Tuesday.

H. R. BILLS.

Were taken up, read a first and second time by their titles, and appropriately referred.

A SENATE BILL.

A bill declaring the offices of county judge and school commissioner incompatible, having been amended by the House of Representatives, was taken up; and the amendment was concurred in. And then the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, Dec. 31, 1857.

Prayer by Rev. J. M. Lancaster, of the Catholic Church.

The Journal of yesterday was read by the clerk.

PETITIONS.

Petitions were presented by Messrs. LINDSEY, BOARMAN, DEHAVEN, RACHFORD, BROWN, BURNS, HUEY, and DONAN, which were received and appropriately referred.

LEAVES.

Mr. HARDY had leave to introduce a bill to amend the election laws: referred to the committee on Revised Statutes.

Also—a bill to increase the jurisdiction of justices of the peace, in Calloway county: referred to the committee on Judiciary.

Mr. DUNCAN—a bill to amend the People's Insurance Company: referred to a select committee.

UNFINISHED ORDER.

A bill to amend the charter of Bacon College: passed.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. RICHARDSON, Education—a bill to incorporate the Methodist female college of Covington: passed.

Mr. JACKSON, Agriculture and Manufactures—a bill to amend the act incorporating the union agricultural and improvement society, of Mason and Bracken counties: passed.

Also—a bill to amend the charter of the Kentucky State agricultural society: [changing the time of regular annual meeting, to the Wednesday after the day fixed for the meeting of the General Assembly. Also—making the usual appropriation permanent, instead of making it every two years.]

Mr. JACKSON spoke in favor of the proposed amendment. He thought the amount of the appropriation (\$5,000) was but paltry at best, for carrying out the great objects of the society, and it was only by the judicious management of the Board of Directors that the society had been able to extend so many advantages to the great interests proposed to be benefited. He did not think it necessary to make an elaborate argument in favor of the bill, as the necessity was so apparent that all must see its force.

Mr. DEHAVEN moved that the bill be printed and made the special order for January 9th next: so ordered.

Mr. LINDSEY, Revised Statutes—a bill regulating the weight and measurement of stone coal: (fixing the weight of a bushel of coal at 50 pounds; measurement, 2,688 cubic inches to the bushel; and when weighed by the ton 2,240 lbs.)

Mr. HENSLEY desired time to investigate this bill, and moved that the bill be printed, and made the special order of the day for January 9th next: so ordered.

Also—a bill to amend sub-section 5, of section 10, title 2, of the criminal code of practice.

Ordered, That the bill be printed, and made the special order of the day for January 12th next.

SPECIAL ORDERS.

A bill remitting Dr. W. L. Sutton and others for preparing the registration report.

A bill to prevent runaway marriages.

Both bills were passed over for the present.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES.—CONTINUED.

Mr. LINDSEY, Revised Statutes—a bill to amend section 3, article 5 of the revised statutes: passed.

Mr. BARBEE, Revised Statutes—a bill to amend section 6, article 5, chapter 55, of the revised statutes: [proposes to tax an attorney's fee of \$6 in land cases, in chancery courts.]

Mr. HUSTON moved to strike out all after the enacting clause: which was adopted.

Mr. HUSTON then moved to insert a clause, the effect of which is, that an attorney's fee of \$5 shall be taxed in such cases.

The amendment was rejected, and no proposal being made to insert the bill is void.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, Propositions and Grievances—a bill to impose a tax on billiard tables and bowling saloons: the effect of which is to allow the erection of billiard tables, &c.]

Mr. HUSTON proposed to amend by striking out "\$500" (the license tax) and inserting "\$100": which was adopted.

Mr. BROWN moved to refer the bill to the committee on Religion: rejected.

Mr. LINDSEY proposed an amendment providing a penalty for betting on games played on the tables or alleys: adopted.

The bill was then recommitted.

Mr. KELSEY, Judiciary—a bill to incorporate Ark Lodge, No. 86, I. O. O. F., in Caseyville: passed.

Mr. McCREARY, Internal Improvement—an act to incorporate Lincoln's run and May's creek turnpike road company, in Washington county: passed.

Also—an act to amend an act to incorporate the Hustonsville, Liberty and Columbia turnpike road company: passed.

Also—an act to amend the charter of the Hustonsville and Coffee's mill turnpike road company: passed.

Mr. COMBS—Internal Improvement—an act to incorporate the Buck creek bridge company: passed.

Also—an act for the benefit of the Danville, Dix river and Lancaster turnpike road company, with an amendment by the committee: amendment adopted, and bill passed.

Also—a bill to amend the charter of the Kentucky river turnpike road company: passed.

Also—a bill to amend the law creating a sinking fund in Bourbon county: passed.

IRREGULAR BUSINESS.

Mr. RACHFORD had leave to bring in a bill to incorporate the Newport printing company.

Mr. GOODLOE—a bill for the benefit of M. S. O'Neil.

Also—a bill for the benefit of C. O. Smither.

Mr. LINDSEY—select committee—a bill regulating the fees of constables in Franklin county: passed.

Also—leave to bring in a bill to charter the Mortonsville turnpike road company.

Mr. C. FIELD, Jr., offered the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be requested to ascertain and report what legislation, if any, is necessary under article 2, section 19 of the constitution, to enable a minority in either branch of the General Assembly to compel the attendance of its members; and that they report by bill or otherwise.

And then the House adjourned.

The Capture of Gen. Walker—Full Particulars.

The Telegraph has already announced the glorious end of the recent filibustering expedition of Gen. William Walker. The Aspinwall correspondent of the New York Times gives the following full and interesting account of the capture:

The Wash arrived off Greytown on the 6th. The next day Commodore Paulding hoisted his flag on the Fulton, and immediately set about his preparations to capture Walker and his men, whom he found encamped on Punta Arenas. It appears that the Commodore had received by the Fashion, before he sailed from Aspinwall, a most presumptuous letter from Walker, in which the writer styled himself "President of Nicaragua, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Nicaragua."

This letter complained bitterly against Capt. Chatard and his officers, for presuming to question his rights as sovereign of the country, &c., and among other things ascertained that when he threatened Lieut. Cilley, of the Saratoga, that he would shoot him if he came near his headquarters, the Lieutenant was without his uniform, and consequently he had not time to claim that he was a United States naval officer. In this letter Walker avowed his intention of asserting his right as President of Nicaragua by force of arms if necessary.

On the 18th Commodore Paulding sent, through Captain Engle of the Wash, his reply. This reply was a model of brevity, but was couched in language so plain and pointed as admitted of only one interpretation, and invited no rejoinder. The Commodore bluntly disputed all his pretensions, and plainly told him that his expedition was an illegal and wicked one, and that he had come there to break it up. As regarded his threat to Lieutenant Cilley, he could only say he was the Lieutenant's authority for saying that he was in uniform, and it concerned General Walker to know that any violence used by him to wards an officer of the United States navy, would result in an act of retributive justice towards the offender. The dispatch concluded by commanding General Walker to lay down his arms, and surrender himself and his men to the United States naval forces. Commodore Paulding had previously blockaded the mouth of the River San Juan, so that there was no chance for the escape of the filibusters.

On the 20th the Commodore's flag was brought to bear on General Walker's camp. Capt. Engle had the day before received his written orders as to the arming and disposition of the launches. He was directed to land, when he should be at a convenient distance from the shore, with small arms, and immediately to present the letter and summons above referred to. In case of resistance, he was directed to seize the principle officers first, using only just so much force as was necessary to accomplish his purpose. Everything being ready, 100 marines from the Wash, and 250 sailors from the Wash and Saratoga, jumped into the launches, a tremendous sea making the feat very difficult of accomplishment, yet the utmost regularity and the most perfect discipline were observed throughout.

The landing was effected without the slightest accident. There was no appearance of any contemplated resistance on the part of Walker. When Captain Engle stepped forward, and presented his demand for the surrender, General W. replied at once: "Captain Engle, I am under your orders."

Some 70 men were immediately embarked on the Fulton and Saratoga—Walker on the former vessel. Some 20 or 30 more slid away into the bushes. Captain Engle at once placed a marine guard over the stores and munitions of war, and then sent out men to hunt up and bring in the missing filibusters. Notwithstanding the care used to secure the arms and stores, the stragglers into the bush, and hid or buried them.

Among the plunder of the camp a few barrels of whisky had not been forgotten. "Jack" could find all sorts of things in the bush, but, strange to say, he always reported "no whisky." It was very amusing, however, to see "Jack" driving in his prisoners. Every little while a sailor might be observed emerging from the thicket, pompously, with cutlass and pistol in hand, driving before him a poor, chop-fallen filibuster, both as drunk as Julius Caesar, from the influence of the whisky that "Jack" could not find.

Just as Walker hauled down his flag, the river steamer Charles Morgan hove in sight. She was immediately taken possession of by Commodore Paulding. She was under command of one of Walker's officers, who went up the Colorado with Col. Anderson, and had on board about 40 men, women and children, found in Fort Castillo at the time of its capture, day or two before, by Anderson. She also had on board two deserters from Anderson's force, and who would undoubtedly have been shot had Walker not been compelled to surrender.

It appears that Anderson, after encamping on Leaf's Island, at the junction of the Colorado with the San Juan, dispatched 20 men of his 47,

five miles up the river, where they landed on the Costa Rica side, on the place of a Costa Rican by the name of Lino Pataca. Here they were joined by Anderson, and the whole force ascended the river to the vicinity of Castillo in the flat-bottomed boats brought out by the Fashion. Landing, they marched on the fort, which was taken by surprise, and with little or no resistance. It is said that the name of the garriero was killed. It was under the command of Colonel Alvarado, and was nearly deserted, only 40 persons being found in it, the main portion having gone up to Fort San Carlos.

On Saturday, the 12th, 98 men were dispatched to Norfolk in the Saratoga, and Gen. Walker, with his Secretary, Mr. Tabor, were received on board the Wash, which arrived at Aspinwall on Monday morning, 14th. While on the Wash he messed with the Commodore and Captain Engle. His conduct was very gentlemanly and conciliating, in complete contrast with that he observed toward Commander Davis, when on board the St. Marys, after his surrender at Rivas. He says that Anderson can maintain his position at Castillo two or three months, if he wishes.

It is said that he took all the steamboats on the river, four in number, which he holds now, with the exception of the Charles Morgan, which Commodore Paulding placed in charge of Consul Cottrell, of Greytown. The Fulton had orders to remain at Greytown to receive Anderson's force when it should come down the river. On the 13th, after the Wash left Greytown, the United States steamer Susquehanna, Captain Sands, arrived there, where she will remain for the present. The Fulton, under command of Captain Almy, will guard the mouth of the Colorado.

It is understood here that Henningsen, with the artillery, and Colonel J. P. Waters, with a battalion of the 1st regt., were to have left the shores of the United States for Nicaragua, immediately on news being received of Walker's successful landing. As the news of Captain Chatard's non-interference must have reached the States, nearly, if not quite, a fortnight before intelligence of Walker's capture, it is thought that one of these expeditions may get away before the last news. If it does, there is not the least doubt about its being taken by either the Susquehanna or Fulton, as both have received the commands of the Commodore to that effect.

Commodore Paulding, I have good reason to believe, in taking the extreme measures he did, acted entirely on his personal responsibility. That his honest, energetic conduct will be en dorsed by every right-minded, honorable man in the United States, I fully believe. The Administration at Washington has always professed to be opposed to filibustering, and the Commodore has merely taken it at its word.

Southern Papers on the Kansas Snarl.

[From the Mobile Register, Democrat.]
The Southern Democracy do not agree with the President in his opinion that the Kansas Convention was bound to submit the slavery clause of its Constitution, any more than any other part of it, to the people.

The Southern Democracy have demanded from Mr. Buchanan a distinct and emphatic manifestation of his disapproval of the obnoxious and unwarrantable interference of Governor Walker with the perfect freedom, which was guaranteed to the people of Kansas, in the formation of their State government. His message does not contain any disavowal or disapprobation of the conduct of Governor Walker.

[From the Mississippi Democrat.]
"The True Southerner," in commenting upon our view of the message, ascertains that the Mississippians 'has come down from its position on the Walker Kansas affair. Our contemporary will pardon us for saying that he has worked out his conclusion in a profoundly unreasonable and illogical manner; and the extracts which we have copied from our article, prove it.

"So far from retreating from the position we have taken concerning the President and his course towards Walker, we re-affirmed them in language which the True Southerner itself pronounces 'bold and somewhat defiant.' We have gone further and not only complained that the message contains neither the expressed nor implied censure of Gov. Walker, nor that emphatic dissent from his acts, which in view of their enormity, the country had a just right to expect; but we have expressed our disapproval of the President's policy of the Kansas bill in several important particulars."

[From the Charleston Mercury, Fire-Eater.]

We lay before our readers this morning the message of the President to the United States. The main point of difficulty and of controversy in the affairs of Kansas. Here, we cannot afford the views the President presents; he is far nearer to the opinions we have entertained than we had expected. The construction he puts upon the Kansas-Nebraska act—that they required the question of slavery to be submitted to a direct vote of the people—is, in our judgment, entirely erroneous. After the passage of the act, the meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to perform and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way. Now, what is there in these words which demands that any particular way of taking the sense of the people shall be pursued? There are to be no restrictions on the domestic institutions in the Territory. The people of Kansas thought proper to call a Convention to make their Constitution, unrestricted as to any way. The Convention was the people. If they were restricted to the way intended by the President, then they were not perfectly free in the matter.

[From the Vicksburg Southern (Fire-Eater.)

The only question of any practical value now is this, "Is Mr. Buchanan responsible for the action of his agent, Gov. Walker?"

We contend that he is. We contend that he sent Kansas to do a special service, and that he has done it. After the passage of the act, for his conduct for months, it is too late now for Mr. Buchanan to evade the responsibility by avoiding the real issue. Mr. Walker opposed and denounced the Lecompton Constitution, and if the language of the Message has any meaning, the President looks with ill-concealed favor upon that instrument. In consideration, however, that the clause regarding slavery is to be submitted to the vote of every qualified voter, who may chance to be in the Territory when the Squatter Sovereigns of Kansas may fix its political status for all time! For one, we object to any such settlement. We shall continue to object to any settlement made by the miserable Lecompton who are sent from the Northern cities by the New England Aid Society.

AN ATTEMPT TO ACCOUNT FOR DOUGLASS' DEFECTION.

[From the Vicksburg Southern.]

As a pendant to the foregoing, and as affording some slight explanation of the unexpected change in the action of Mr. Douglas, we may state that the severe illness of the Illinois Senator disposed of his estate in Missouri, and having no longer any tangible interest in the "peculiar institution," we presume he thought the occasion a good one to conciliate the Free-Soil fanatics of the North and Northwest. Having done this, they will no longer call him a "dough face," or taunt him as a supple tool of the Slave power. In fact, he is a "free" man, and a "little giant" and his stable name as Free will have no difficulty in standing on the same platform.

[From the Memphis Eagle, Opposition.]

The issue between Senator Douglas and the President is not a difference about administrative policy, but purely one of Federalism and Democracy; Mr. Douglas plants himself upon the broad platform of popular sovereignty in its most enlarged Constitutional sense; the President tries to his Federal predilections, is determined, even at the point of the bayonet, to rob the people of that right. Watching the nod of his liege Lord, Douglas, of course, has been whistled down Stanton, Douglas and Walker, the Southern men, the other of Southern sympathies, because they are better Democrats than James Buchanan.

Senator Douglas' speech on the Kansas Constitution is the noblest effort of his life; marked

by statesmanlike ability, it has superseded a principle dear to every American heart; a principle, to secure which our fathers threw off their allegiance to Britain and became an independent people. Upon that principle we are with Mr. Douglas; his views of the message upon Kansas affairs are our views, and we rejoice most heartily that in the heterogeneous aggrandizement called the Democratic party, one man could be found honest enough, and independent enough, to uphold the people's rights in opposition to the power and patronage of the Federal Executive.

Senator Douglas says the position assumed by the President is a radical, fundamental error, and "if persevered in, that platform upon which he was elevated to the Presidency of the United States." Of this there can be no doubt. Who has the temerity to say Mr. Buchanan would have received the vote of a single State if he had embodied in the platform of his pretended principles that he would force a constitution on the people of Kansas against their will, in opposition to their protest, with a knowledge of the fact, and then to assign as a reason for this tyranny, that they would be so obstinate as to vote the constitution down if it was given them an opportunity to do so? Well, that is exactly the position occupied by the President upon the Kansas question. The people of that Territory, in pursuance of the Kansas-Nebraska act, wish to frame their own organic law, to exercise their own judgment and choice in what concerns themselves and nobody else. But no, says the President, I am the commander of the armed force of the nation, and it shall be employed to enforce upon you the Lecompton Constitution.

Items by Telegraph.

St. Louis, Dec. 29.

Leavenworth dates to the 25th give the vote of that city as 238 for slavery and 9 against. Much excitement prevailed. Many Missourians were present, some of whom voted after taking the oath. The form of the oath administered was: Are you at this instant an inhabitant of this Territory? Several Missourians were arrested—Judge Lecompton issued writs of habeas corpus for their release.

Calhoun was burned in effigy. Eli Moore was in the leg by a German.

It was rumored that Denver issued orders for the arrest of Lane.

St. Louis, Dec. 30.

Johnson county, Kansas, gives 2,000 maj. for slavery. Thirteen hundred votes were cast at Oxford. Wyandotte gives 14 maj. against slavery. Denver gives up the Territorial arms to the militia. Various rumors were in circulation in relation to Fort Scott, but none of an authorized character.

St. Louis, Dec. 30.

Kansas advices to the 24th inst., received by the Democrat, say that civil war is raging in Burbon county. Several conflicts have occurred between the free State and pro-slavery parties. A number of prisoners have been taken on both sides. The United States Marshal with a force of 80 men, demanded the surrender of the free State party. The demand was answered by a volley of musket balls. The fire was returned. The fight lasted one hour. The pro-slavery men finally retreated with the loss of one killed and two mortally wounded. The United States Marshal was dangerously injured. Lane was taken on both sides. Sugar Mound, determined to fight the dragons if they attacked him. A battle was regarded as inevitable. Exciting debates had occurred at the Lawrence convention. The committee on resolutions presented three reports. The majority report disapproves voting for State officers. The first minority report recommends the nomination of a full State ticket.

The second is signed by Redpath, and recommends participation in the election, for the purpose of destroying the Lecompton constitution and that no men be nominated who will not pledge themselves to crush it; that the Topeka constitution be submitted to the people and loyalty to that instrument be made the test of fealty by the free State party; that the Legislature repeal the present code of laws.

Robinson, Phillips, Schuyler, Vaughn, and Conway, in favor of voting, made radical and revolutionary speeches.

IMPROVED AMBROTYPE!

E. B. HAMBLETON

HAS OPENED HIS GALLERY ON MAIN STREET, between Second and Third, where he is prepared to take a new and improved style of picture, known as

THE IMPROVED AMBROTYPE, which has entirely superseded all others in richness and durability, and has only to be seen to be appreciated.

—A L S O—

THE SPHEREOTYPE, which needs no recommendation to those who have seen them. The improved Ambrotype and the Spherotype are taken only at Hambleton's Gallery, and are taken at reduced prices.

PATRONAGE SOLICITED. In all cases satisfaction will be given, or no charge be made.

Dec. 23, 1857—2m.

BOOKS! BOOKS!!

—AT—

AUCTION!

WE would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity, the members of the Legislature, and strangers visiting the city, that we are now in receipt of a large and well selected stock of

BOOKS,

Which we will dispose of at Auction, commencing

Friday, December 18th, 1857,

In the store-room under the Commonwealth Office on St. Clair street, commencing at 7 o'clock, p. m., and continuing every night until the entire stock is closed out. Our stock consists, in part, as follows:

Shakespeare, Bound in Every Style;

ALL THE LEADING POETS;

MISCELLANEOUS WORKS

OF THE DAY;

HISTORIES, &c., &c.

We would respectfully invite the Ladies to call and examine our Stock, as we have some fine

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,

And will sell them very low at private sale.

J. F. SEWELL, Clerk. J. T. BURTON, Salesman.

Dec. 19, 1857.—4t.

ELEGANT STOCK

OF

FALL & WINTER CLOTHING

—AT—

CHARLES B. GETZ'S,

Corner of Main and St. Clair Sts.,

Frankfort, Ky.

(CITIZENS OF FRANKFORT AND VICINITY WILL find at my establishment, the most fashionable selection of Men and Boys' Clothing and Furnishing Goods,

SHIRTS, HOSIERY, UNDER GARMENTS, GLOVES, GRAYATS, UMBRELLAS, &c., &c., Ever exhibited in this city.

My Goods have been selected with great care, and at prices which will enable me to sell again as cheap, or cheaper than any other house in the city.

My stock of BOYS' CLOTHING was never excellent, and I invite the special attention of parents to this department.

An examination of my stock is respectfully solicited, as I am confident that any one in want of Dress Coats, Pants, Overcoats, Vests, Dryers, and every kind of wearing apparel, cannot fail of finding the article to suit among my stock.

CHARLES B. GETZ, Corner Main & St. Clair Sts., Frankfort.

Oct. 16, 1857.—4t.

100 BELLS, KANAWHA SALT, for sale by W. A. GAINES, April 1, 1857.

WM. H. GRAY. JAS. M. TODD.
GRAY & TODD,
CONFECTIONERS AND DEALERS IN
FINE GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,
Fine Teas, Spices, Fruits, Nuts,
English and American Sausages and Pickles, Havana Cigars, Foreign and American Sweet Meats, &c.
—ALSO—
PURE OLD WINES, BRANDIES, &c., &c.
OLD BRANDY, CORNER MAIN AND LEWIS STREETS.
FRANKFORT, KY.

GROCERIES, &c., &c.

SUGARS—Prime New Orleans Sugar, Prime

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 1, 1858.

The price of the DAILY COMMONWEALTH for the session will be \$1 50—and for the Weekly, 75 cents—invariably in advance.

We can supply extra copies of the Daily Commonwealth put up in wrappers ready for mailing, at two cents a piece. Orders left at the office or with our Reporters, in the Senate and House of Representatives, will be promptly attended to.

The Governor's house will be open for the reception of company from 8 o'clock until 11 1/2 o'clock, on every Monday evening during the session of the General Assembly.

THE BILL TO PREVENT RUNAWAY MARRIAGES.—Our attention has recently been directed to Mr. Huston's bill to prevent amorous swains from carrying off, after the manner of young Lochinvar, the objects of their adoration, and, although entertaining the very highest appreciation of the legislative ability of the author of the bill, we hardly think he has exhibited his usual keenness of forethought in devising the provisions of the bill referred to. We will briefly state the objections to the bill which at first glance occur to us, and which it is probable will escape the attention of but few members of the Legislature who may be called upon to vote upon it. The first section of the bill reads as follows:

"Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That any person who elopes with a white girl under the age of eighteen years, such girl being a citizen or resident of this State, with intent to marry her, without the consent of the person authorized by law to give such consent, and does not marry her, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and punished by fine and imprisonment."

The opponents of this bill are as much opposed to runaway marriages as the author of it, and they will oppose the bill because they are opposed to such marriages. Mr. Huston's object may be good and praiseworthy, but the bill will not accomplish the end sought, but will, on the contrary, have a tendency to promote much greater evils than that against which it is intended to guard. No legislative enactment can prevent young people from making fools of themselves whenever they take it into their badly balanced heads to do so. If bars, and bolts, and prison walls, and the sad lessons taught by the experience of others, have not been potent to prevent those who "have loved, not wisely, but too well," from gratifying their whims, it is not to be expected that a mere legislative enactment will be competent to do it. The "rosy God" will laugh scornfully at the fetters of the law which legislators may endeavor to manacle his tender, but well proportioned limbs, and, hurrying defiance at those he deems his cruel persecutors, will dare to do anything to which caprice may prompt him. Even public sentiment will not and cannot restrain him, and we humbly submit that public sentiment in Kentucky will never enforce or demand the execution of the provisions of this bill, but will strongly oppose it.

But the bill will not only prove to be incompetent to effect the end desired, but it is singularly unjust in its minutiae. According to its provisions, the villain who absconds with an innocent but credulous girl, with no intention of marrying her, but of betraying and disgracing her, goes scot free; while the man who intends to render her the protection of the honorable name of wife, but who may be prevented from doing so, by being arrested, is subject to fine and imprisonment.

The ostensible object of the bill is to prevent runaway marriages; and yet, if a man absconds with a girl and marries her, the bill does not propose to punish him by either fine or imprisonment, but reserves this sentence for the luckless wight who elopes with his sweetheart, with the intention of marrying, but doesn't marry her—That is, it punishes a man for not doing the very thing that the bill is intended to prevent him from doing. The bill proceeds upon the hypothesis that to marry a girl without the consent of her parents is an act of flagrant wrong, and yet punishes a man for intending to commit and then refusing to commit, or for being prevented from committing, that wrongful act. It fines and imprisons a poor fellow for *repenting* of an intention to do wrong, or for *failing* in an attempt to break the laws, when if he should succeed in such attempt, he would inspire a man to do what he had set out to do, whether wrong or not; but it would be opposed to the spirit of the religious couplet:

"As long as the lamp holds out to burn,
The vilest sinner may return."
This part of the law, if it should become a law, which is not at all probable, would be a dead letter upon the statute book, because very few juries would ever enforce its provisions. It would be a mere nullity, consequently harmless, and that is the best that can be said for it. But there is another feature of the bill which is calculated to do a vast amount of harm, and which might reasonably be expected to sap the pillars part in undermining the morals of the young people of the community. The third section is as follows:

"That the female minor married is herein named may, at any time during her minority, sue for, and obtain a divorce and alimony, and be restored to every right of property, and all the privileges of an unmarried woman, upon the ground that she was so married, without the consent of the person authorized by law to give such consent; and such suit may be instituted in the Circuit Court of the county of her residence."

This is undoubtedly the nearest approach to the free love idea of anything that has ever been propagated in Kentucky. It substantially gives a woman the power to have a dozen husbands before she is twenty years old, that is if she has sufficient personal attractions to induce that number to runaway with her. It would be a sort of Mormonism, with the difference that the woman would be obliged to content herself with one man at a time, with the power to divorce him and take another "at any time during her minority." According to this bill a fellow some lass of sixteen could induce a fellow to elope with her, and then if he should repent of his bargain and not marry her he would be fined and imprisoned; but once being married, say in September, she could, in six weeks, obtain a divorce, not upon the ground of ill treatment or any rational ground of complaint, but merely by proving that the erring spouse had married her with her own consent but against the consent of her parents, and forth-

with she could obtain a sufficient amony to enable her to buy a bridal wardrobe preparatory to another elopement before Christmas. A pretty, clever, and designing woman could make a small fortune in this way before she is eighteen years old. It would be too great a temptation to a young woman to practice upon the susceptible and wealthy youth of the land. If there is any thing which deters young people from forming rash matrimonial alliances it is the knowledge that it is to be unfeignedly doth intervene between them. They are thus forced to contemplate and take into consideration all the responsibility involved. But it is then known that by simply eloping all this can be avoided, and that the gordian knot is one easily untied, and the temptation to form ill-considered alliances will be greater than ever. Many more young girls would elope if they knew they could easily extricate themselves from their binds if they should prove disagreeable, than when they know that the false step cannot be retraced. And many a young profligate would persuade a yielding fair one to meet him at the garden gate, and from thence flee away from the wrath of an indignant parent, if he only knew that the betrayed girl could be gotten rid of conveniently. Such a law would tend to weaken the bonds of matrimony, and its passage should be deprecated as one of the greatest of evils. The object is moral, but the effect of the bill would be to lend an incentive to the gratification of brutal lust.

We note in the report of Legislative proceedings, that leave has been granted in the House, to introduce a bill branching the Court of Appeals. We are not prepared to say that this measure has been matured in view of further complicating the Judiciary system of our State, but we are credibly reminded of the remarks of Hon. J. W. Stevenson, when a delegate to the last Constitutional Convention, upon this subject. We presume that his opinions upon this, or any other subject, are *orthodox* with the side of the House from whence this proposition emanated. We commend the subjoined remarks to their consideration:

The first reason which I am opposed to branching the court is, that it tends to destroy the independence and the stability of the judiciary. What leads to such contradictory opinions from any judicial tribunal? What tends to judicial stability? Why, correctness in the settlement of the principles contained in legal decisions. How is that to be arrived at? By laborious, patient, unceasing investigation of all authorities within their reach, and by a calm consultation and deliberation over them. The science of the law, like every other science, is progressive. New books, as well as new principles, are every day being developed and brought forth. Late editions of English works and American editions, with American notes and authorities of these English works, are every day being published. The judges, in order to arrive at correct principles on any subject should have all their light, and all the means of consulting these new works. While judges must exercise the labor and patience of investigation, yet they must also have, in fine libraries, the materials and legal queries upon which this labor and this patient investigation is to be exerted. Can you furnish these materials more readily by having four branches or one single appellate court? Is it easier to have one fine library, and a fund set apart in any year for its annual increase, by the purchase of new books, or is it easier to have four branches and four diminutive libraries, without increase? I think it is easier to have one. And by having but one, we are more likely to have a good one, with much better prospect of having it annually increased by valuable additions, than if we had four.

Look at the supreme court of the United States. Let any gentleman go into that court, and I care not how distinguished or how humble he may be—I care not how much prejudiced against the legal profession that visitor may be—let him be a lawyer or not, he will, on entering that august tribunal, feel proud of it as one of the institutions of his country. If he is a lawyer he will feel proud of his profession; if not a professional man he will be proud of the intellect, the dignity and imposing aspect of the tribunal itself, the ability with which questions are there discussed, and above all with the solemn and impressive manner in which the learned, able, and well digested opinions of that tribunal are delivered. Would gentlemen branch that court? It seems to me that if there is anything in this argument of convenience in traveling to and from courts, as we have heard to-day, that gentlemen living in Texas would find a great many more reasons to urge against the inconveniences of having to travel to Washington city, than can be urged by any man in Kentucky? But I have never heard any such complaints from the people of any part of the confederacy. In the supreme court they have lawyers too from every part of the Union—they have two fine libraries, consultation rooms, printed briefs, printed records; no pains and no expense is spared in order to arrive at safe and correct, legal or constitutional conclusions. How consistent the opinions of that court—how stable—how uniform—how able—how distinguished? When we hear of a Mansfield and a Hale, and a host of other bright luminaries who have adorned the English bench in former years, what American heart does not thrill with pride and pleasure when he hears even upon the names of the Atlantic, that we have in the names of a Marshall and a Story, jurists worthy to sit side by side with them, and associated with them as distinguished compeers? I believe this conclusion of the court *appeals* will be the first stroke at the stability of the judiciary.

EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION—Third day.—The Convention met at the Lecture Room of the Walnut street Church yesterday morning at 9 o'clock. Its deliberations were opened by an address to the Throne of Grace by Rev. Dr. Everts. The order of the day, being the consideration of the constitution for a State Association of Teachers, reported on the previous evening by the committee appointed for that purpose, was taken up and discussed, and finally adopted. The name of the association is "The Kentucky Association of Teachers."

The Convention then went into the election of officers of the Association for the ensuing year. President—Prof. Grant, of Frankfort. Vice Presidents—N. Dr. Moore, Winston, W. H. Harney, Crawford, Dr. Waller, and Maj. Roberts.

Secretary—Prof. Holvort. **Treasurer**—Prof. Clark. The following gentlemen were selected to address the Association during the next session: Professors Palmer, Williams, and Butler. The following gentlemen were selected to address the people on educational subjects at such times and places as may be convenient: Professors Winston, Odell, and Mitchell. A vote of thanks was unanimously tendered to A. F. Cox, Esq., the Teachers of the Walnut street Baptist Church, and the citizens of Louisville for the courtesies extended to the members of the Convention.—*Low Journal.*

Advices from Texas announce the death of ex-Governor Hiram G. Runnels, in Houston, on the 17th. The Indians had committed depredations on Pecan Bayou, and a company of rangers had been mustered into service at San Saba by order of Gov. Pense.

John Oakford, chief clerk in the Post Office Department, has resigned, and Mr. Poindexter, of Tennessee, takes his place.

The subjoined poem, by Mrs. Mary E. Batchelor, was published in the Louisville Journal a year ago, but numerous friends and admirers of the poetic talent of the highly gifted authoress desiring to obtain a copy of it, she has consented to permit us to re-publish it, with much pleasure we welcome her to our columns, recognizing in her, as we do, a child of genius and of song. Our readers will, we know, deeply appreciate this production of the accomplished lady and poetess.

THE CLOSING YEAR.

BY MARY ELLA BATCHELOR.

The earth in pale and wintry silence sleeps,
Her woe-worn countenance, and breezes chilled
To wild tumultuous sobs. Bereft of all
Her many music tones, her birds, her flowers,
Her glorious alliance of colors and charms,
No triumph peals from out her pallid lips
But in her crystal halls she slowly lies
Like some pale shadow of a beautiful dream,
As mournful as a wreck of Paradise.
The moon like some lone watcher o'er the dead,
Drops sail down the sky, her silver smiles
Are dim with dark-eyed tears, which midnight weeps
Above a dreaming world, so hushed, so stilled
Within the soft embracing arms of sleep
That even the quiet stars pass in and out
Like pale uncertain shapes, their spectral beams
Glimmer o'er the snowed hills, yet leave unchanged
The solemn awe struck air. With muffled feet
The winds creep through the darkened aisles of mist
Which like a restless ever surging sea
Spreads its white billows far and wide. To-night,
In this strange mystic hour, they take wild shapes
And seem the phantoms of decay, or ghosts
Of buried ages robed in shadowy palis—
Now come to guard and tend the dying year.
I stand upon the parapet of time—
That narrow strip of braided joy and gloom
Which bridges the future from the breathless past.
And gaze deep drinking of the Infinite
Of life, and truth, and immortality.

This is the hour that memory consecrates,
And hallowed thoughts come rushing to my heart,
One mingled tide of tenderness and tears.
I feel like some lone pilgrim who has scanned
The moonlit marbles of a ruined fane,
And marked the shivered beams of star-light break
Upon its crumbling walls, 'till e'en the gloom
Shone bright and beautiful. 'Tis thus my heart
Goes wandering back through memory's silent halls
"That dreamy Palestine of Pilgrim thought,"
To pluck the joys from out the ruined hours
And gild the darkness of the present time.

The year has passed and left no trace behind
Save wild deep shadowings of inner life
Fond prayers, white blossoms, and rushing storms of care
And gleaming stones that lie above the dead.
Yes, old year, something sweet has gone with thee—
The voices of the dearly loved and lost—
Faces familiar, bright and beautiful
Peered from the mists of thy departed hours
Like signal lamps upon a troubled sea,
These are thy trophies, oh relentless time!
Thy waves consume us, like that fabled bird
Whose raven wings could charm the soul to sleep
While yet his gnawing beak struck to the heart
And drained the life blood from the reeking veins.
Thy task is done, oh time, thy work is o'er,
All sink beneath thy silent passing stream.
But now I turn to that unfeeling shore—
That lotus garden of the weary soul
Where stands the new year in his kingly crown
As bright and beautiful as a new made star
Just floating from the mighty hand of God.
The souls of angels folded in his arms—
Like unborn buds within the heart of earth.
The seasons knit into one flowery band
Play-glad attendance in his regal train—
And only wait his striding steps, to open
Their shining wings, and fill the earth and heavens
With the sweet flower blossoms, and fragrant air.
The future hangs in golden dreams and joys
To lay upon his shining wings of time.
Sent from the spicy gardens of the East
Rich odors, gifts, exquisite dyes and gems
To greet the new year, born of Bethlehem.
While hope, that white winged angel of the heart,
Waileth with rainbow arms his onward path.
Her radiant smiles like summer's laughing beams
Pave with eternal blooms the wastes of life.
Yet hark a sound sweeps through the midnight depth:
The wild deep terrors of the hour of Time
Has rung the year's birth, then all is stilled
Such silence dwells within the halls of Night
I seem to hear the New Year wing the air,
My heart is awed within me as a king
On all thy wondrous miracles, oh Time!
The years grow old and dies when swept upon
This weak and faltering steps—the New Year springs
And onward presses with his stately crown
To sleep within the wide outspreading arms
Of dead eternity. The words of prayer
And full harmonious praise burst from my lips
While Nature lifts her mighty hand on high
And swells the psalm to the throne of God.
FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 1st, 1857.

Further from Nicaragua.
Anderson still held Castillo. He had eight months provisions and six pieces of artillery, which he captured of the Costa Ricans, with abundance of ammunition, which would enable him to maintain his position as long as his provisions lasted.
A Spanish and San Juan correspondence shows that Com. Paulding stationed four companies of men, with a howitzer each in front of Walker's camp, while 400 men were landed from the squadron under command of Capt. Engle of the Wabash. The Saratoga also directed her broadside upon the camp, and Walker surrendered.
The most active precautions have been taken by the Nicaraguan Government to make a strong and energetic war against Costa Rica.
The government of Costa Rica has manifested a desire to arrange matters with Nicaragua as soon as a constitutional government is established.
From Costa Rica we learn that the Government had sent a force of four hundred men against the filibusters.
In Peru a difficulty had occurred in consequence of the authorities of Callao prohibiting foreign mechanics from pursuing their occupations unless they swore allegiance to Peru, upon which they were immediately compelled to do military duty. The majority of the mechanics being Americans, they appealed to Mr. Clay, our Minister, but he had made but little progress toward an adjustment.
Gen. Castillo and a number of his fellow revolutionists had been banished.

A MAMMOTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.—Hon. W. H. M. Pusey, Senator elect from this Senatorial District, will represent in the General Assembly twenty-three organized counties being more than one-fourth of the whole number, and considerably more than one-fourth of the entire territory of the State.
While he is only one of thirty-six members composing the Senate, each having an equal voice, a careful comparison shows that the area of country composing his district, is much larger than either of the States of New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts or New Jersey—three times as large as Connecticut—nearly seven times as large as the State of Delaware, and larger than Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut put together.—*Council Bluffs Bugle.*

LARGE ROBBERY.—The store of Mr. Elijah Hirsch, No. 440, Fifth street, Cincinnati, was entered on Sunday night by a daring robber and a trunk abstracted which contained \$3,000 in gold and \$1,100 in paper money. It was stolen while the owner was asleep. No trace yet of the robber.

MARRIED.
In Burlington, Ky., Dec. 23, 1857, by Rev. P. Vawter, Mr. H. CLAY WHITE to Miss MARY E. WOODFORD, all of said place.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Notice.

Rev. N. M. CRAWFORD, D. D., President of the Western Theological Institute at Georgetown, Ky., will preach at the Baptist Church in this city, next Sabbath at 11 o'clock, A. M.
Dec. 30, 1857.

Notice.

The committee appointed at a meeting held in Lexington, Ky., for the purpose of drafting a plan for the Locking and Damming of the Kentucky River above Lock No. 5, are requested to meet at the Capital Hotel in Frankfort, on the 6th of January next.
[Dec. 31, 1857—td.]

Masonic Notice.

At a regular meeting of HIRAM LODGE, No. 4, on Monday, 28th Dec. 1857, the following gentlemen were elected and installed officers for the ensuing year:

G. B. MACKLIN, M.
W. R. FRANKLIN, S. W.
A. CONNERY, J. W.
GEO. W. LEWIS, Sec'y.
A. G. HODGES, Treas.
H. STEARNS, S. D.
JNO. M. TODD, J. D.
C. N. JOHNSTON, S. & T.

The regular meetings of the Lodge are held on the 2d and 4th Mondays of each month.—Members of the Legislature who are Masons and other transient brethren are invited to attend.

Great Inducements Offered.

A large and splendid assortment of Dress and Party Silks, just received per Express by T. S. & J. R. PAGE, St. Clair street, consisting in part of:
BLUE AND PURPLE SILKS, Velvet Side Stripes, BLUE AND PINK SILKS, Fringed Side Stripes, PINK AND WHITE AND GOLD BROCADES, ILLINOIS SIDE STRIPES,
BLUE AND REAL SILVER LAMA, MALTESE POINT AND HONITON LACE CAPES, VALENCIENNES BRITTELES.
In all of which great bargains are offered to purchasers. Besides the above you will always find a fine assortment of Staple Goods. Call early and get bargains at
T. S. & J. R. PAGE.
Dec. 28, 1857—td.

MRS. HEGRENSMITH

Invites the particular attention of the Ladies, and especially the Gentlemen, that she has on hand a great many articles suitable for Christmas Presents; a fine assortment of **Head Dresses, Fancy Hair Pins, Bonnets, Furs,** and a great many fancy articles; suitable for Christmas and New Year's presents.
Dec. 23, 1856—dlw.

Notice.

An election for President and three Directors of the Frankfort Woolen Company, will be held at the counting room of John Watson & Co., in the city of Frankfort, on the 9th day of January, 1858.

By order of a majority of the
Dec. 19—td. STOCK HOLDERS.

WE are authorized to announce GEORGE B. HARROD as a candidate for the office of State Librarian.
[Dec. 15, 1857—td.]

WE are requested to announce Major M. D. WEST, as a candidate for State Librarian.

Dr. VON MOSCHISKER, the well known Oculist and Aurist and sole owner of his celebrated *Pantoscopic Glasses* is now at the Phoenix Hotel, Lexington. Deafness and all diseases of the Eye which require either medical or surgical operation treated and restored in a very few visits. [See Lexington papers.]
Dec. 10, 1857—td.

Franklin Division, No. 28, S. of T.
Meets every Saturday night in the upper room of the Court House. Members of the Legislature, and other visitors who are Sons of Temperance are cordially invited to attend. By order of the Division.

WILLIAM FLYNN, W. P.

L. LONG, Rec. Sec'y.
Dec. 8, 1857—td.

I. O. O. F.

CAPITOL LODGE No. 6, I. O. O. F., meets every Monday night at 7 o'clock. Transient members are respectfully invited to attend.

J. J. HAMPTON, Rec. Sec'y.

ILIRIAN ENCAMPMENT No. 4, I. O. O. F., meets second and fourth Thursday nights. Transient members of the Camp are respectfully invited to attend. J. J. HAMPTON, Scribe.
Dec. 9—td.

Cove Mill Flour.

The undersigned will keep a supply of FLOUR, BEAN, SHORTS, AND CRUSHED CORN, for sale at Hanna's Block, No. 3, Main Street; his flour he warrants in every instance.
Dec. 4, 1857—td. R. C. STEELE.

Wheat Wanted.

At the COVE MILL, by
Dec. 4, 1857—td. R. C. STEELE.

W. R. SAMUEL

DURKEE, HEATH & CO.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
WILL take great pleasure in waiting upon any of his friends and acquaintances of Franklin and adjoining counties, who may favor him with a call or order.
[Nov. 30, 1857—td.]

Christmas Books.

We have just received a handsome assortment of CHRISTMAS BOOKS. Call and examine before purchasing. No trouble to show goods.
MORRIS & HAMPTON.
December 12, 1857—td.

Special Notice.

350 BUSHELS CLARK COUNTY BLUE Grass Seed in store and for sale by
Dec. 4—td. W. A. GAINES.

800 Barrels Salt for Sale.

A first rate article, low for Cash.
Nov. 18, 1857—td. R. C. STEELE & Co.

Furs at Cost!

NO HUMBBUG!—These Goods are sent on commission to be sold at **CASH**. We have an arrangement made to order any quality that may be wanted. The ladies are respectfully requested to call and examine at
EVANS' Book and Shoe Store.
Nov. 16—td.

Blank Negotiable Notes.

BLANK NEGOTIABLE NOTES which can be used for any Bank in Kentucky. For sale at this Office.

GREENWOOD FEMALE SEMINARY, FRANKFORT, KY.

Mrs. M. T. RUNYAN, Principal.
Miss LAURA M. KENDALL, Teacher of Music.

THE Nineteenth Session of this School will commence on Monday, the 11th day of January, 1858.
EXPENSES PER SESSION.
Board, including Washing, Fuel and Lights, \$20 00
Tuition in English studies, French and Latin, 20 00
Music on Piano, 25 00
Use of instrument for practice, 5 00
Ornamental, Grecian and Antique Painting, each, 5 00
Stationery, 25 00
Instructions in plain and ornamental needle work, 25 00
No deduction for voluntary absence.
For further information address the Principal.
Dec. 31, 1857—3m.

CATALOGUE OF THE UNIVERSAL MASONIC LIBRARY.

THE thirty volumes now stereotyped, embrace the following works, all of an approved and standard character.
Volume First—*Directory of Symbolical Masonry*, including the Royal Arch; by George Oliver, D. D.; 301 pages. *The Book of the Lodge*, or Officers Manual; by the same; 119 pages.
Volume Second—*Symbol of Glory*, by the same; 310 pages. *Spirit of Masonry*, by William Hutchingson; 345 pages.
Volume Third—*Illustrations of Masonry*, by William Croston; 405 pages.
Volume Fourth—*Antiquities of Masonry*, by Oliver; 360 pages. *Masonic Discourses*, by Thaddeus Mason Hart; 172 pages.
Volume Fifth—*History of Freemasonry*, from 1829 to 1841; by Oliver; 137 pages. *Mirror for the Johannite Mason*, by the same; 110 pages. *Star in the East*, by the same; 91 pages.
Volume Sixth—*Disquisitions of Masonry*, by Wellins Calcott; 176 pages. *Masonic Manual*, by Rev. Jonathan Asher; 231 pages.
Volume Seventh—*Revelations of a Square*, by Oliver; 328 pages. *Introduction to Freemasonry*, Anonymous; 35 pages.
Volume Eighth—*History of Initiation*, by Oliver; 234 pages. *History and Illustration of Freemasonry*, Anonymous; 91 pages.
Volume Ninth—*Constitution Grand Lodge, England*; 92 pages. *Constitution Grand Lodge, Ireland*, 91 pages. *Constitution Grand Lodge, Scotland*, 117 pages.
Volume Tenth—*Theoretic Philosophy of Masonry*, by Oliver; 205 pages. *Signs and Symbols of Masonry*, by the same; 184 pages.
Volume Eleventh and Twelfth—*The Historical Landmarks of Masonry*, by Oliver; Two volumes, 426 and 450 pages.
Volume Thirteenth—*Stray Leaves from a Freemason's Note Book*, Anonymous; 155 pages. *Journal for the Order*; Translated from the French; by H. W. Thorpe; 41 pages. *The Masonic Schism*, by Oliver; 46 pages. *Origins of the Royal Arch*, by the same; 35 pages. *The Secret Discipline*, Anonymous; 37 pages.
Volume Fourteenth—*Lights and Shadows of Freemasonry*, by Rob. Morris; 390 pages.
Volume Fifteenth—*Andersson's Ancient Constitutions*, 180 pages. *History of Freemasonry*, up to 1829, by Alexander Lawrie; 348 pages.
Volume Sixteenth—*Masonic Sermons*, by Luwood and others; 316 pages.
Volume Seventeenth—*Principles of Masonic Law*, A. G. Mackey; 371 pages.
Volume Eighteenth—*History of Masonic Persecutions*, by Oliver; likewise, *Masonic Institutes*, by the same; 429 pages. By De Verlot; four volumes, 427, 391, 360, 295 pages. Likewise, *Statutes of Knights Templar*, of England and Wales; 29 pages.
Volume Nineteenth—*Use and Abuse of Freemasonry*, by Geo. Smith; 111 pages. *Life in the Triangle*, by Rob. Morris; 170 pages. *Historical Sketch of the Order of Knights Templar*, by T. S. Gourd; 41 pages.
Volume Twentieth—*Manual of Masonic Music*, by J. B. Taylor; 336 pages.
Volume Twenty-first and Twenty-second—*The Freemason's Monthly Magazine*, 1855; two volumes.
Volume Twenty-third—*Masonry and Antimasonry*, by Alfred Creigh.
Volume Twenty-fourth—*The Mystic Tie*, by A. G. Mackey. *Narrative of the Antimasonic Excitement*, by Rob. Morris; 170 pages. *Orations at the re-instatement of Gen. Joseph Warren*, 1776, by Percy Norton.
Volume Twenty-fifth—*Philosophy of Masonry*, by A. Arnold.
Volume Twenty-sixth—*Speculative Masonry*, by Salem Town; *By-Laws of the Lodge of Antiquity*, London, 1728. *Ancient Form on the Constitutions of Masonry*, 1325. *The Egyptian and Hebrew Symbols*, by Portal. Price bound in leather, very strong and neat, fifty dollars.
Address: ROB. MORRIS, Louisville, Ky.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$200 REWARD.
WHEREAS it has been made known to me that FRANCIS A. WILLIAMS did, on the 24th day of Dec. 1857, kill and murder WILLIAM PORTER, in the city of Louisville, and has since fled from justice:
Now, therefore, I, CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred Dollars for the apprehension of said Williams and his delivery to the jailer of Jefferson county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed, this 28th day of December, A. D. 1857, and in the 66th year of the Commonwealth.
By the Governor: C. S. MOREHEAD.
MASON BROWN, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.
Said Williams is about 22 or 23 years of age; 5 feet 6 inches in height; tolerably heavy built; dark complexion; dark hair and eyes, hair rather long; and wears a dark coat; had on a suit of black cloth clothes, and wore a black felt hat with a high crown; he is a physician by profession, and graduated at Nashville, Tenn.

Notice! Notice!
AFTER FIRST JANUARY WE WILL CONSIDER all accounts payable and due on FIRST MAY, SEPTEMBER, and JANUARY, (4 months credit) if not paid when due we shall charge interest from that time. Our old and punctual customers will please bear this in mind, for the ensuing year we will open no new accounts, and will only keep accounts with those who pay us promptly.
Dec. 30, 1857—td. GRAY & TODD.

SERVANTS FOR HIRE.

HAVE TWO GIRLS AND A BOY TO HIRE FOR the year 1858. One of the girls is a good house servant, the other a careful and excellent nurse, and the boy is a good house and dining room servant.
Dec. 30, 1857—td. J. M. MILLS.

THE KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE,

DIRECTED by a Board of Visitors appointed by the State, is under the superintendence of Col. E. W. MORAN, a distinguished graduate of West Point, and a practical Engineer, aided by an able Faculty.
The course of study is that taught in the best Colleges, with the addition of a more extended course in Mathematics, Mechanics, Practical Engineering and Mining Geology; also in English Literature, Historical Readings, Book-keeping and Business Forms, and in Modern Languages.
The twenty-second annual session opens on the first Monday in February. Charges, \$102 per half-yearly session, payable in advance.
Address the Superintendent, at "Military Institute, Franklin county, Ky.," or the undersigned.
Dec. 21, 1857—td. P. DUDLEY, President of the Board.

Watch Key Lost.

I HAVE LOST A LARGE GOLD WATCH KEY, with red Cornelian Set. The finder will confer a favor by returning it to me.
Dec. 22. A. G. HODGES.

Apples.

93 BBLs very large and fine BELL FLOWER. PIP-39 PINS, FAVOR REDS, and JANNETTS, on consignment, for sale by the barrel.
Nov. 23. W. A. GAINES.

Servants Wanted!

I WANT TO hire a good Cook and Washer, also a young House Servant. Those from the country preferred.
Dec. 25, 1857—td. H. G. BANTA.

Executor's Notice.

PERSONS having claims against the estate of Mrs. Nancy Crutcher, deceased, will please report the same to the undersigned within the next three months.
W. C. SNEED.
Dec. 20, 1856—42w. Ex'or of Mrs. N. CRUTCHER.

SOAP.
25 boxes No. 1 Roshin Soap;
10 boxes German Soap;
10 boxes Variegated Hand Soap;
Fancy Soap perfumed of every style;
2 boxes Castile Soap; in store and for sale by
Nov. 23, 1857. GRAY & TODD.

FRESH SUGAR CURED WHITE FISH—A few packages, just received and for sale by
Dec. 31, 1857. GRAY & TODD.

KEENE & CO'S COLUMN.

W. H. KEENE. R. H. CRITCHER.

KEENE & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
CHOICE GROCERIES, LIQUORS, TO-BACCO, CIGARS,
AND
ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE,
St. Clair and Wapping Streets,
FRANKFORT, KY.
All accounts due last of January, May, and

